

SALES

Daniel Scott will sell this morning at 11 o'clock, at auction, Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Watches, &c., &c.

J. A. McCrea, at 11 o'clock this morning, at auction, will hold a large sale of hardware of every description, also on the premises, Government street, the Lyceum Building, Billiard Tables, Bar-furniture, &c., &c.

Police Court.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.
A young man named George Harman, arrested by officer Crowley, was charged with creating a disturbance in the street at 5 o'clock, and assaulting the officer in the execution of his duty. He was fined 30s., in default to suffer 14 days imprisonment.

Robert Leary was brought up upon remand on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody until he can give satisfactory evidence of being in some way related to the Queen, and whose credentials consist of certain "pictures up above."

He is ordered to furnish his own recognizance for £10 to be of good behaviour for three months, or suffer 10 days imprisonment.

A marine, for trying to push his way into the Theatre and assaulting the door-keeper, was fined £1.

George Harrison appeared on remand to answer the charge of having unlawfully entered certain premises on Douglas street for an unlawful purpose.

A woman named Jane did not catch, was called for the defence, he said:

I accompanied Harrison and Hunter from Mr. Hall's to the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, where we parted with Harrison. I saw him talking to some one.

By the time I was a party ahead of us coming down Fort street, some three or four persons. I did not hear any singing; I did not hear "Dixie's Land."

Mr. Bishop: What conversation have you had with the accused upon this matter?

Mr. Denner: I object to that question.

Mr. Bishop: I dare say you do, but I have a right to put it, and appeal to His Worship. The Bench decided the question to be a proper one.

By Mr. Bishop:—I had a conversation with the prisoner yesterday. I had no conversation with him about the trial. He told me that he had been tried for knocking at the "mysterious house." He said, "I was there, and I don't recollect whether he said 'You never saw me inside the palings, did you?' He might have said so; I cannot swear he did not. I don't recollect his telling me that Hunter had given evidence."

By the Bench:—I had no conversation with my companions that night about that house. We are all three single men.

By Mr. Bishop:—The person accused is my brother. He has been in the Colony four and half years, and he has been under my care since he was six years old. I wish every man in this town could say he had worked hard for his living, and paid his honest debts as he has done. (Applause.) I believe him incapable of doing an act of injustice to a woman.

Mr. Bishop:—Never mind stating what you believe.

Witness:—If you had read a paragraph in the Colonist, you'd think it was required.

Mr. Bishop:—We have nothing to do with newspapers now; the idea of allowing statements of one brother's belief in another brother's case in court is most unusual.

Accused:—Mr. O'Byrne gave another man in charge at the same time as me, and I don't know his name.

Mr. Denner:—Perhaps Mr. O'Byrne knows (applause and hisses).

The magistrate ordered the officers to arrest any person whom they noticed in the street.

Mr. O'Byrne positively denied having given another person in charge at that time.

A young man named Parker was then called. He said that he and Mr. Hall were going down to bail out the accused, when they met Mr. O'Byrne, who said to him: "There are two of them! arrest them!"

By Mr. Bishop:—I did not say I could go to the house if I liked; I want to say that these may have been the other man, and not the man who Mr. O'Byrne made use of. I do not recollect sufficiently.

Mr. Bishop wished Superintendent Smith and Sergeant Blake, who heard the conversation, to be called, but Mr. Pemberton thought further evidence was unnecessary.

Mr. Pemberton, in delivering his judgment, said that he was glad to see a young man, who had hitherto borne a good character, so anxious to refute this charge. He took the evidence of his brother for granted, and was of the opinion that the views that might be taken of houses visited at that time of night in the manner alleged. One that they were houses of good repute and morals, the respectable inmates of which it was the intention to visit; the other, that they were houses of bad repute visited for the purposes stated in a previous case. In either case persons who visited them in such a manner were amenable to the law, as both were equally entitled to protection. In the view of the fact of the accused having been in the colony two years, and having been honestly at work during that period, and in consideration of the good character given him by his brother, (whom he had known for some time as a highly respectable man,) he would not expect the benefit of the doubt which he felt, dismissed the case. (Applause.)

NEW ADMIRAL.—Late advices from England state that Admiral Sir John Kingcombe has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, but has not yet been gazetted. It is presumed that he will come out via Panama, early in January, and relieve Sir Thomas Maitland, who has been in the Pacific since the late war.

AN UNFOLDING REPORT was circulated yesterday morning, that the steamship Robert Lowe, from London, had arrived in Esquimaux. The Robert Lowe sailed from London on Sept. 15th, and it is not probable that she would steam any large portion of the distance, she may hardly be expected here before the beginning of next month, at earliest.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The new two-story brick building at the corner of Fort and Government streets is fast progressing towards completion. It will be a great ornament to the locality, and is an evidence of the rapid strides the city is making in substantial structures.

ANOTHER CASE.—A marine was yesterday fined in the Police Court for resisting officer Murphy in the execution of his duty. The man had gone to the theatre rather drunk, and when accosted by the officer who was not in uniform and did not tell him he was a policeman, resisted his authority. How was he to know that he was to submit?

SALE OF THE SHARK.—The small schooner Shark, late tender of H.M.S. Hecla, was sold by Mr. J. A. McCrea, at the Union Wharf, yesterday, for \$385. The purchaser was Mr. Manson, fish curer, who intends to employ her in the herring fishery.

SHARP WORK.—We are informed that preliminary steps for bringing an action against Mr. O'Byrne, for causing the late arrest of Mr. George Harrison, have been taken. Damages are laid at \$10,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Every word of this important and lengthy document was telegraphed to the San Francisco papers the day of its delivery in Congress—a fact without a parallel in the history of the telegraph.

FOR CHINA.—The schooner Dove is loading at Sooke with spars and lumber for China. She is expected to sail on the 28th inst.

BREWERY.—Another brewery—the fourth—is shortly to be started somewhere across James Bay. Mr. A. J. Welch is one of the proprietors.

PROSECUTION.—The Legislature will be prorogued on Monday, at two o'clock.

The Assizes.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19th, 1862.
The case of Regina v. Watkins, for larceny was tried. The Attorney General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. The prisoner was unrepresented. After the evidence had been gone through, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The prisoner made a demand for the money which had been taken from him when arrested; but His Honor directed him to apply at the next sitting of the Court.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes to the boys of this institution, took place yesterday, the Lord Bishop presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, parents and friends of the children, were present, and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a very pleasing appearance.

The situation of the school is the finest in the city, commanding as it does a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery. Within the school room is light and airy, and is extremely well adapted for educational purposes. The Principal, Mr. Wood, read the report of the examiners, which was of a most satisfactory character, the lads who obtained premiums, especially, having distinguished themselves—not in one branch alone, but in a most extensive course of English, scientific, and classical education. After the report was read, the Bishop addressed the assembly on the difficulties to be encountered in this new colony, in framing such a course of instruction as the wants and necessities of the country required. This he considered had been accomplished, as far as practicable, by the efforts of the Collegiate School.

The prizes were then handed to the boys by His Lordship, and consisted of several elaborately bound volumes of useful works. They were the gifts of His Excellency Governor Douglas, and of the various gentlemen who directed the youthful recipients in a most affectionate manner, evincing the anxious solicitude he feels for their progress and happiness.

Mr. Bishop:—I dare say you do, but I have a right to put it, and appeal to His Worship. The Bench decided the question to be a proper one.

By Mr. Bishop:—I had a conversation with the prisoner yesterday. I had no conversation with him about the trial. He told me that he had been tried for knocking at the "mysterious house." He said, "I was there, and I don't recollect whether he said 'You never saw me inside the palings, did you?' He might have said so; I cannot swear he did not. I don't recollect his telling me that Hunter had given evidence."

By the Bench:—I had no conversation with my companions that night about that house. We are all three single men.

By Mr. Bishop:—The person accused is my brother. He has been in the Colony four and half years, and he has been under my care since he was six years old. I wish every man in this town could say he had worked hard for his living, and paid his honest debts as he has done. (Applause.) I believe him incapable of doing an act of injustice to a woman.

Mr. Bishop:—Never mind stating what you believe.

Witness:—If you had read a paragraph in the Colonist, you'd think it was required.

Mr. Bishop:—We have nothing to do with newspapers now; the idea of allowing statements of one brother's belief in another brother's case in court is most unusual.

Accused:—Mr. O'Byrne gave another man in charge at the same time as me, and I don't know his name.

Mr. Denner:—Perhaps Mr. O'Byrne knows (applause and hisses).

The magistrate ordered the officers to arrest any person whom they noticed in the street.

Mr. O'Byrne positively denied having given another person in charge at that time.

A young man named Parker was then called. He said that he and Mr. Hall were going down to bail out the accused, when they met Mr. O'Byrne, who said to him: "There are two of them! arrest them!"

By Mr. Bishop:—I did not say I could go to the house if I liked; I want to say that these may have been the other man, and not the man who Mr. O'Byrne made use of. I do not recollect sufficiently.

Mr. Bishop wished Superintendent Smith and Sergeant Blake, who heard the conversation, to be called, but Mr. Pemberton thought further evidence was unnecessary.

Mr. Pemberton, in delivering his judgment, said that he was glad to see a young man, who had hitherto borne a good character, so anxious to refute this charge. He took the evidence of his brother for granted, and was of the opinion that the views that might be taken of houses visited at that time of night in the manner alleged. One that they were houses of good repute and morals, the respectable inmates of which it was the intention to visit; the other, that they were houses of bad repute visited for the purposes stated in a previous case. In either case persons who visited them in such a manner were amenable to the law, as both were equally entitled to protection. In the view of the fact of the accused having been in the colony two years, and having been honestly at work during that period, and in consideration of the good character given him by his brother, (whom he had known for some time as a highly respectable man,) he would not expect the benefit of the doubt which he felt, dismissed the case. (Applause.)

NEW ADMIRAL.—Late advices from England state that Admiral Sir John Kingcombe has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, but has not yet been gazetted. It is presumed that he will come out via Panama, early in January, and relieve Sir Thomas Maitland, who has been in the Pacific since the late war.

AN UNFOLDING REPORT was circulated yesterday morning, that the steamship Robert Lowe, from London, had arrived in Esquimaux. The Robert Lowe sailed from London on Sept. 15th, and it is not probable that she would steam any large portion of the distance, she may hardly be expected here before the beginning of next month, at earliest.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The new two-story brick building at the corner of Fort and Government streets is fast progressing towards completion. It will be a great ornament to the locality, and is an evidence of the rapid strides the city is making in substantial structures.

ANOTHER CASE.—A marine was yesterday fined in the Police Court for resisting officer Murphy in the execution of his duty. The man had gone to the theatre rather drunk, and when accosted by the officer who was not in uniform and did not tell him he was a policeman, resisted his authority. How was he to know that he was to submit?

SALE OF THE SHARK.—The small schooner Shark, late tender of H.M.S. Hecla, was sold by Mr. J. A. McCrea, at the Union Wharf, yesterday, for \$385. The purchaser was Mr. Manson, fish curer, who intends to employ her in the herring fishery.

SHARP WORK.—We are informed that preliminary steps for bringing an action against Mr. O'Byrne, for causing the late arrest of Mr. George Harrison, have been taken. Damages are laid at \$10,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Every word of this important and lengthy document was telegraphed to the San Francisco papers the day of its delivery in Congress—a fact without a parallel in the history of the telegraph.

FOR CHINA.—The schooner Dove is loading at Sooke with spars and lumber for China. She is expected to sail on the 28th inst.

BREWERY.—Another brewery—the fourth—is shortly to be started somewhere across James Bay. Mr. A. J. Welch is one of the proprietors.

PROSECUTION.—The Legislature will be prorogued on Monday, at two o'clock.

McClellan's Farewell.

It was nearly midnight on Friday, the 7th Nov., when Gen. McClellan, having handed the report of the President to Gen. McClellan, departed for the city of Washington, to the city of the Potomac, and directing him to report at Trenton, New Jersey. It was entirely unexpected by everybody here. Writes the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald:

The President's order appointed Major-General Burnside to McClellan's late command. McClellan had an immediate interview with Burnside, when the sorrowful intelligence was disclosed. It is difficult to decide which was the most affected, McClellan to leave the noble men who had grown up to be his subordinates, or Burnside to assume the fearful responsibilities which were thus unexpectedly placed upon him.

Tears coursed down McClellan's cheeks, and he was seen to weep with his hand and heavy frame, gripped like a sorrowful child. There they sat and wept. Both have always been warm and personal friends. They have lived and labored in the walks of civil life, and in the ranks of the army, and with patriotic feelings in common with each other and with us all, have fought for the Union beneath the silken folds of the same beloved banner. Burnside was at first disposed to dissent from the President's order, but the position of affairs, with the army confronting the enemy in the field, he was induced to relinquish personal considerations with the hope of promoting the public good. McClellan is well and cheerful, and is expected to be very extensively cultivated in that quarter.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer calls Gen. Pope a foot ball of evil destiny, the stick of an exploded sky-rocket, and a number of other hard names.

The British are in danger of losing their opinion trade with China, as the poppy (hercine) is produced in the East, and is being extensively cultivated in that country.

A Bourbon conspiracy, fomented by the clerical party, has been discovered in Naples. The police are in possession of the correspondence of the conspirators with Rome.

Prince Napoleon has selected at Corsica a site for a bronze statue of Napoleon, which is to be made from pieces of artillery taken at Jena.

Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister, intends taking up his residence in New York, where for the past year he has resided most of the time.

Another foreign agent, ambitious of playing the Shakespearean character, has appeared in London. He is a German, and his name is Kreuger.

It is reported that the Rebel Government is about to close the whole of the newspaper offices in the Confederacy. It needs all the paper it has to make Confederate scrip.

The relatives and friends of the brave men who fell upon the battle-fields of Antietam, are invited to take up and remove their remains for retirement at their homes.

The remains of Sir William Don, the actor who died recently in Australia, have been brought to London, and buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. It is stated that the deceased baronet left some £12,000 to his widow and child.

The present Volunteer force of Canada consists of 10,615 infantry, 1,687 artillery, 1,615 cavalry, and 202 engineers. There are also corps drilled, and only waiting the recruiting of the Government to be armed. These will swell the Volunteer force to 16,000. There are also in Canada 10,000 militia. The whole military force of Canada will consist shortly of 26,000 troops.

British Columbia.
The London Dispatch gives the following description of the British Columbian Gold Fields:

The most lucrative gold-fields to which a young man can go are those of British Columbia; but the climate only allows the digger to work from the end of June to the end of September. After that the diggings are surrounded with snow, and the digger is obliged to seek the comfortable winter quarters to be found in Vancouver Island. In California the climate is not so severe. The winter is rainy. The time for working in the gold-fields extends to six months. Supplies of food, clothing and implements can be obtained on more reasonable terms than in British Columbia. In Victoria the digging season is still longer, and provisions and implements equally cheap with San Francisco. But the quantity of gold to be obtained is not so great. The gold field in Queensland is not very rich, and the supplies more precarious. The Nova Scotia diggings are still less profitable and the season is fully eight months. Supplies are everywhere at no great distance, and the climate is not so severe as in British Columbia. A young man who is lucky in the pursuit of the yellow ore can easily return to his friends, or find some sort of employment in Canada. He would not so readily find it at Melbourne or San Francisco, or New Westminster, or Victoria. A young man should not go alone to any of the gold diggings. A desperate set of fellows are assembled there, and a stranger runs no small risk of being robbed and murdered.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND.—The first volume of the census for England, which has just been issued, shows the numbers and distribution of the people in the several parishes and places. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 1,538,015, notwithstanding the loss of 22,000,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,516 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11.33 per cent, the female population 12.50 per cent. The census of 1851 was published in 1852, and a careful revision of them shows that the population of the United Kingdom was 22,

MEDICAL.

Removal.

SSRS. Turner & Black
SURGEONS, &c.,
Removed from Commercial st.,
TO BROAD STREET. del5

G. W. COOL,

 

DENTIST,
Office, on Yates street,
Over Cutis & Moore's Drug Store,
VICTORIA, V. L. del5 lm

J. W. Powell, M. D.,
 REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO HIS
Residence,
 FORT STREET,
 One Door above Government street.

T. SHOTBOLT,
 Dispensing Chemist !
 —AND—
 DRUGGIST,
 Johnson street, Victoria, V. I.,
 DESIRES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

tion to all orders with which they may be
 to do favor, no29

MR. J. W. DAVIES,
 M. R. C. S., Eng., L. S. A. Lond.
URGENT AND ACCUCHEUR,
 Resident Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary,
 Margate, Kent.

Office Yates street, corner Yates and Langley sts.,
 Moore & Moore's Drug Store. Entrance dec
 opposite to Langley street.

DR. C. H. DE WOLFE,
 GUARANTEES CURES IN ALL CURABLE
 varieties of disease. No matter how bad your case
 that the name of the mainly, call and learn his
 of treatment and then judge for yourself.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.
 Office corner of Douglas and West streets.
 In

DR. CLERJON,
 FROM PARIS,
 Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
 Government street, between Yates and Johnson, in
 the Yates and Johnson Buildings, Accoucheur,
 Treatment of all Diseases without Mercury.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

might be a direct and quick means and a safe one. No person can feel well while a cystic or hepatic disease exists, and the liver is an often fatal disease, which might be cured in a few days by the use of Dr. Jayne's medicine.

For the correctness of these views, **JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS** commended with the greatest confidence, especially in cases of the liver, and in all other organs, being noted mild, prompt and safe. In cases of the liver, in particular care is required, and patients may eat freely as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so mild, and they will not weaken the stomach. In small doses they are effective in all cases of indigestion, and in all cases of the liver, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all irritating matter.

DIARRHEA. These Pills are really an invaluable remedy in all cases of Diarrhea, whether of the Stomach and of Liver, and protracting the life in those important organs. In cases of standing water in the bowels, they are equally effective, in conjunction with the Pills, for Jayne's Pills are really a powerful cathartic.

Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Female Nervousness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gravel, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Tetter, Pimples, Eruptions, and all other diseases, have proved themselves curable by the use of All the Dr. Jayne's

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS of Dr. D. Jayne's

obtained "Jayne's Medical Almanac and
to health, containing, besides a valuable
drugs, a catalogue of Diseases, together with the
remedies for their cure, may be known and the
press and Jobbing Business,
AND SOLICITOR FOR
Steamboats and Hotels.
J. L. MUNSON,
PERFECTLY SOLICITS THE
atration of his friends in Virginia, and will
be found at Keenan's Hotel, where not en-
20718
Bricks for Sale.
100,000 quality, for sale at the Brick Field,
road, half-a-mile from the City.
Apply at the Brick Field.
ARTHUR PORTER
THE BEITHE COLONIES. PRINTED
and Published by Angus Deaconson, Governor
of the Colonies, near the Victoria Hotel, on
Monday morning, December 20, 1862.